



# Space and Defense Power Systems

## FY 2012 Nuclear Reactor Technologies Summit

March 20, 2012

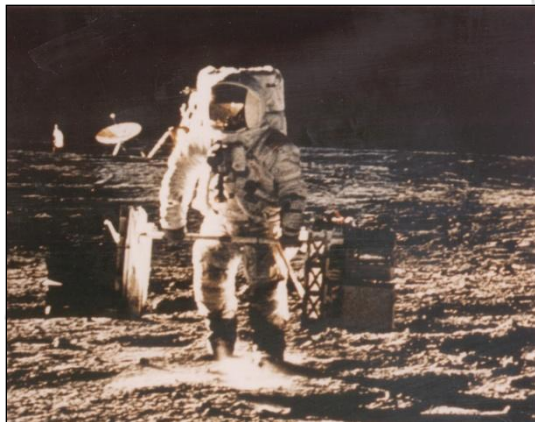
Owen Lowe, Director



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Nuclear Energy

# Successful Missions



Apollo (1969 - 1972)



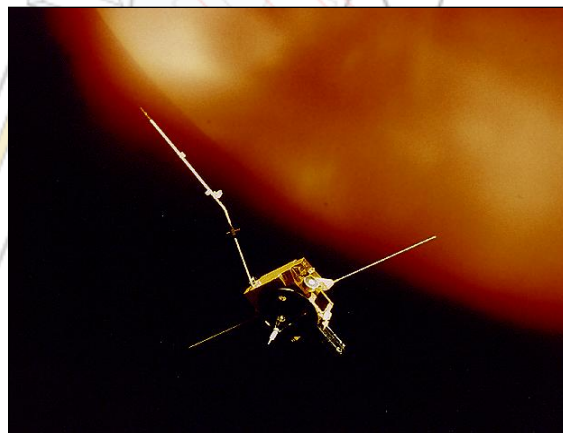
Pioneer 10 (1972)



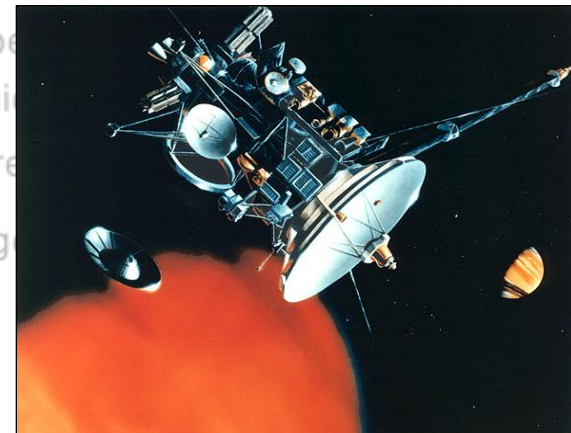
Voyager (1977)



Galileo (1989)



Ulysses (1990)



Cassini (1997)

**Delivering Nuclear Solutions for  
America's Energy Challenges**

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator

Imaging Photopolarimeter

Geiger Tube Telescope

Meteoroid Detector Sensor Panel

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# New Horizons-Pluto

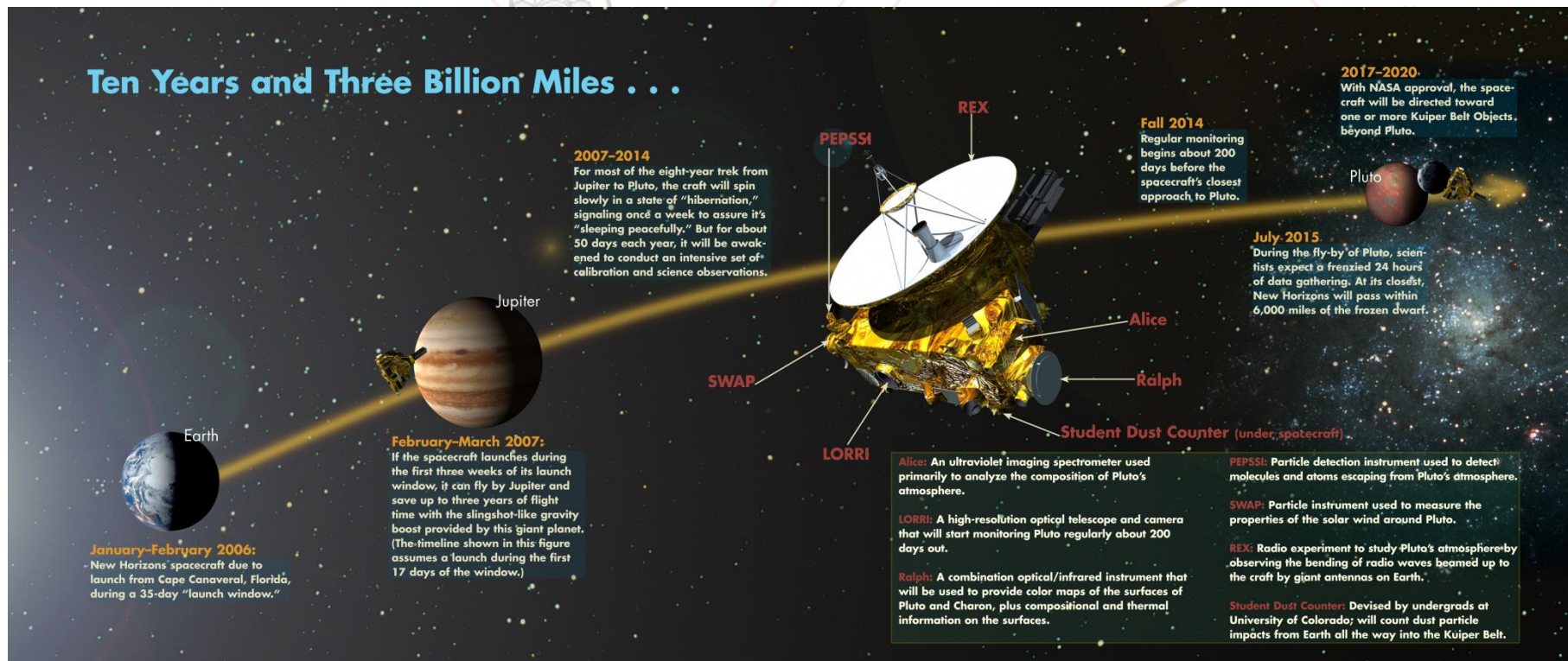
Imaging Photopolarimeter

Geiger Tube Telescope

Meteoroid Detector Sensor Panel

Ultraviolet Photometer

## Ten Years and Three Billion Miles . . .

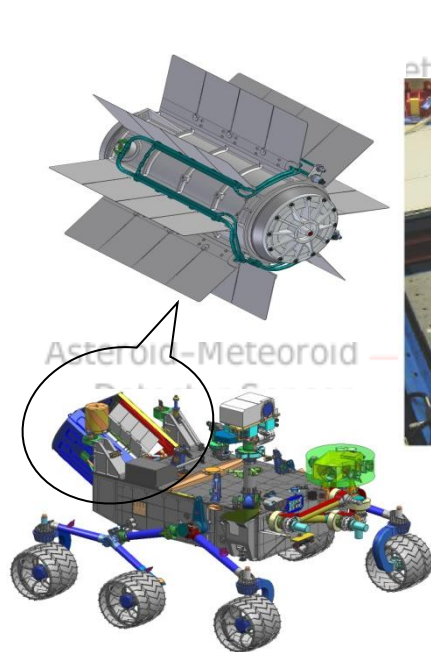


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America's Energy Challenges

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator



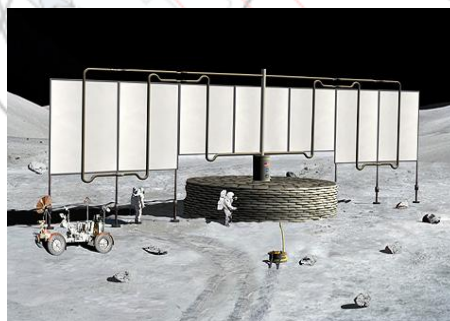
# Ongoing RPS Projects Managed by DOE



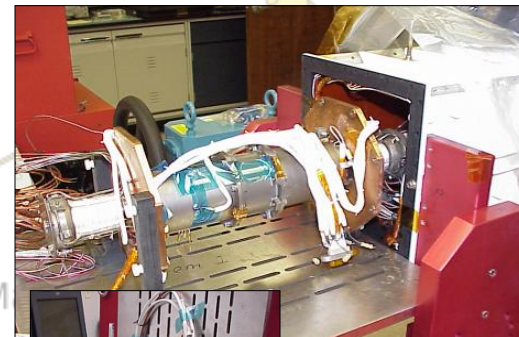
Mars Science Laboratory



Multi-Mission Radioisotope  
Thermoelectric Generator  
(MMRTG)



Fission (Reactor) Surface  
Power System

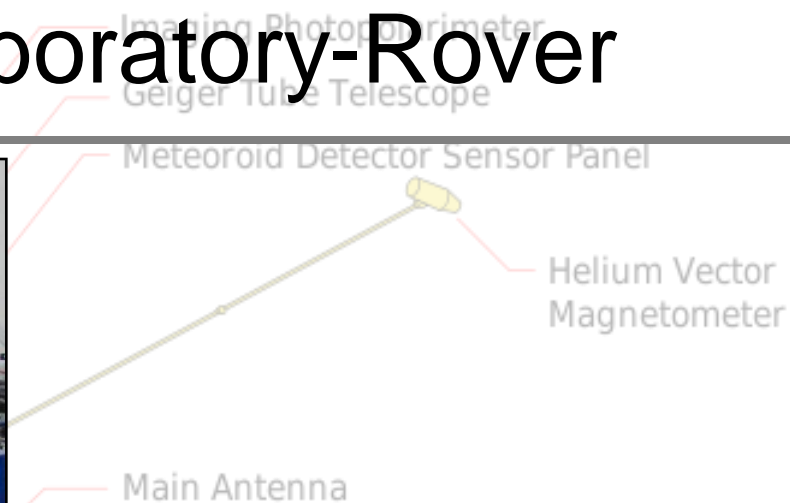


Advanced Stirling  
Radioisotope  
Generator (ASRG)

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America's Energy Challenges

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator

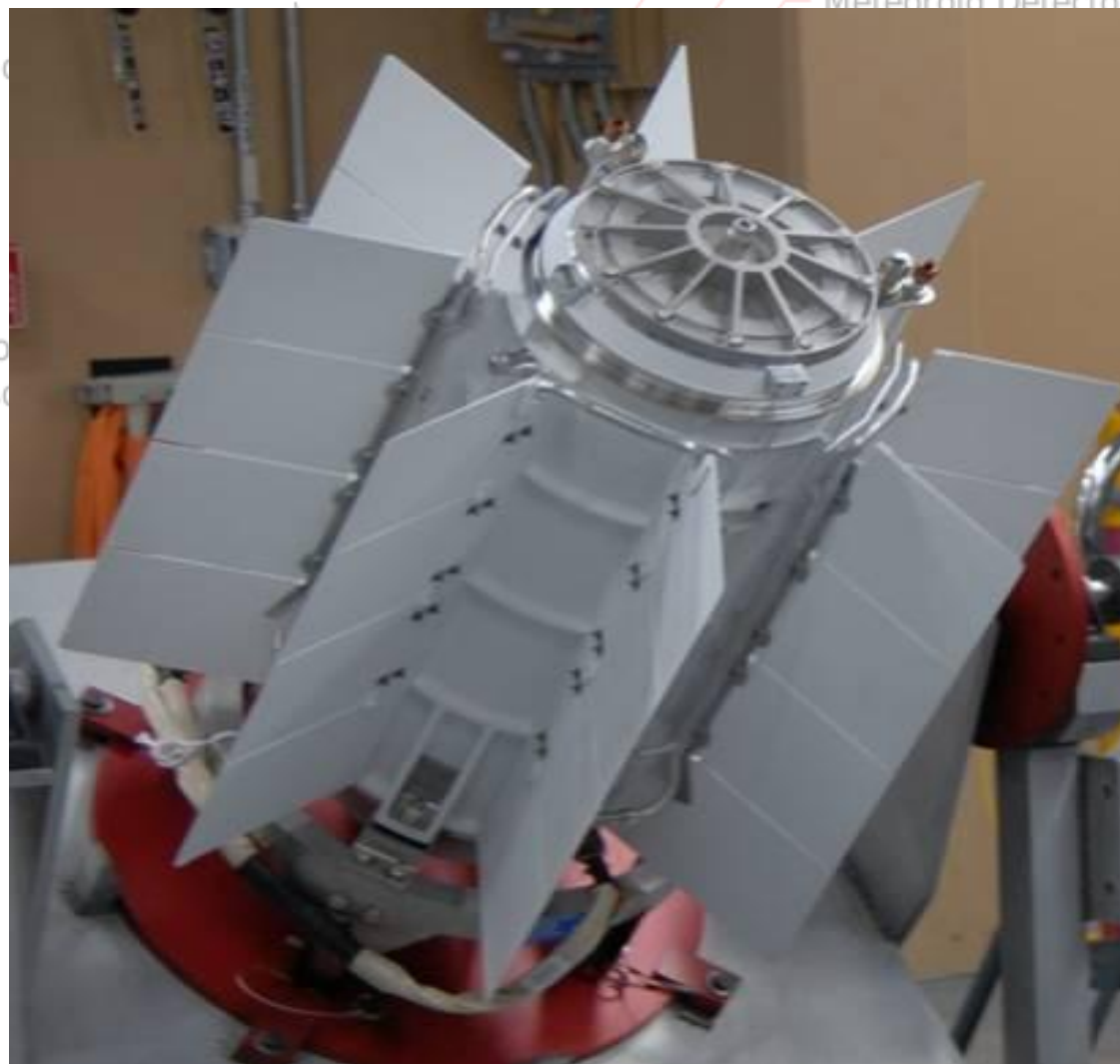
# Mars Science Laboratory-Rover



**Delivering Nuclear Solutions for  
America's Energy Challenges**

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator

# MMRTG



Imaging Photopolarimeter

Geiger Tube Telescope

Meteoroid Detector Sensor Panel

Helium Vector  
Magnetometer

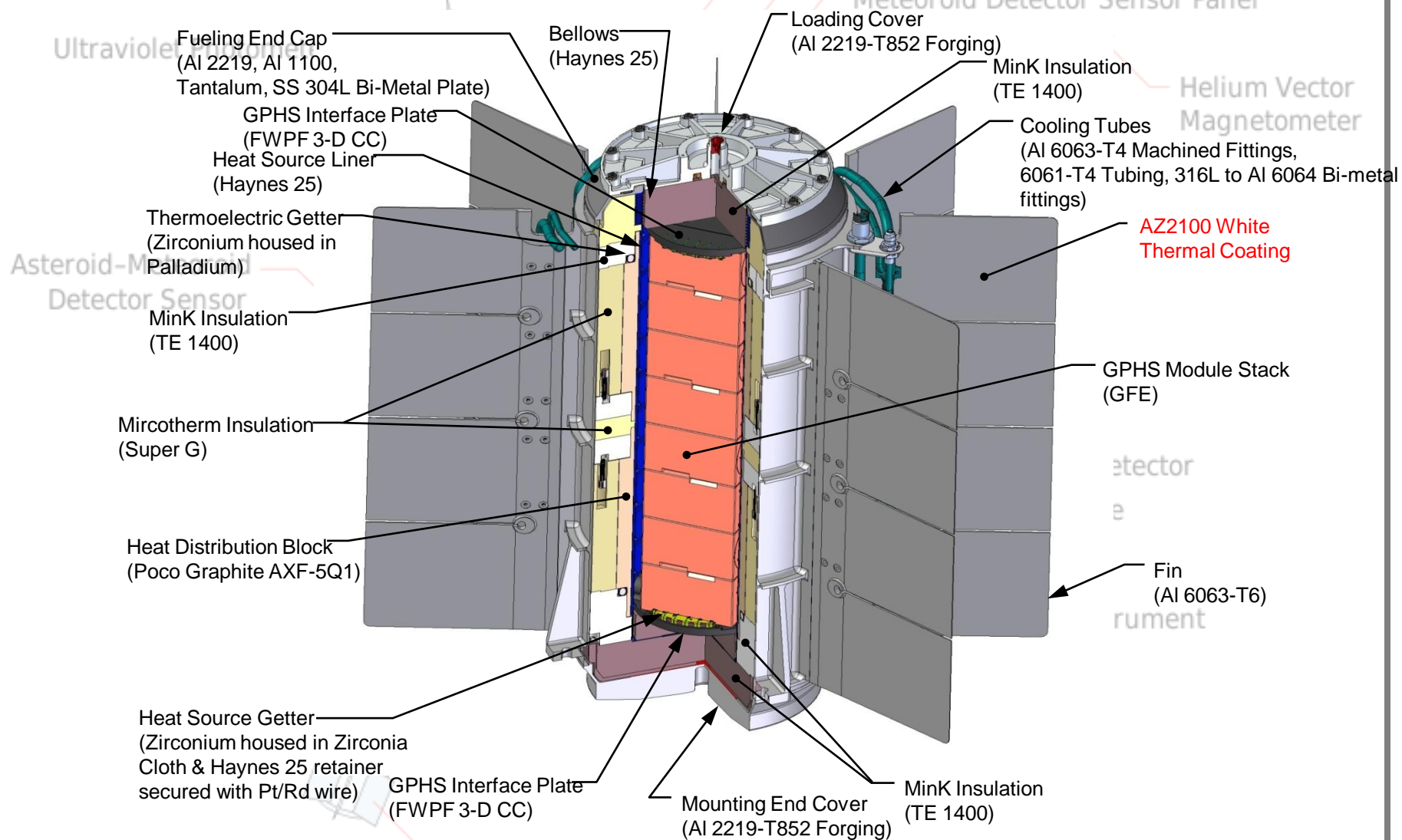
Detector  
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strument

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator

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America's Energy Challenges**



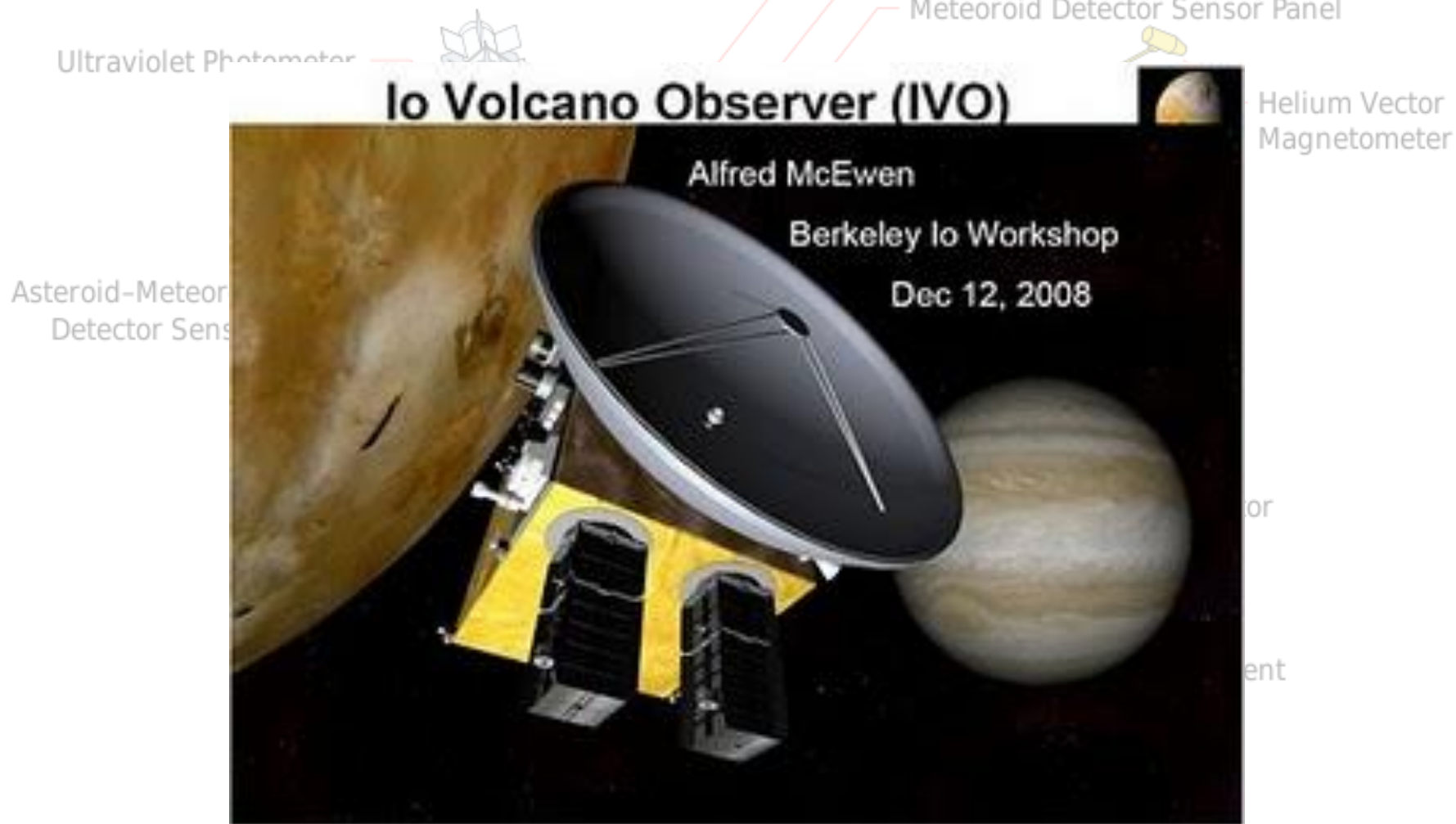
# MMRTG



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America's Energy Challenges**

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator

# Discovery Mission-ASRG

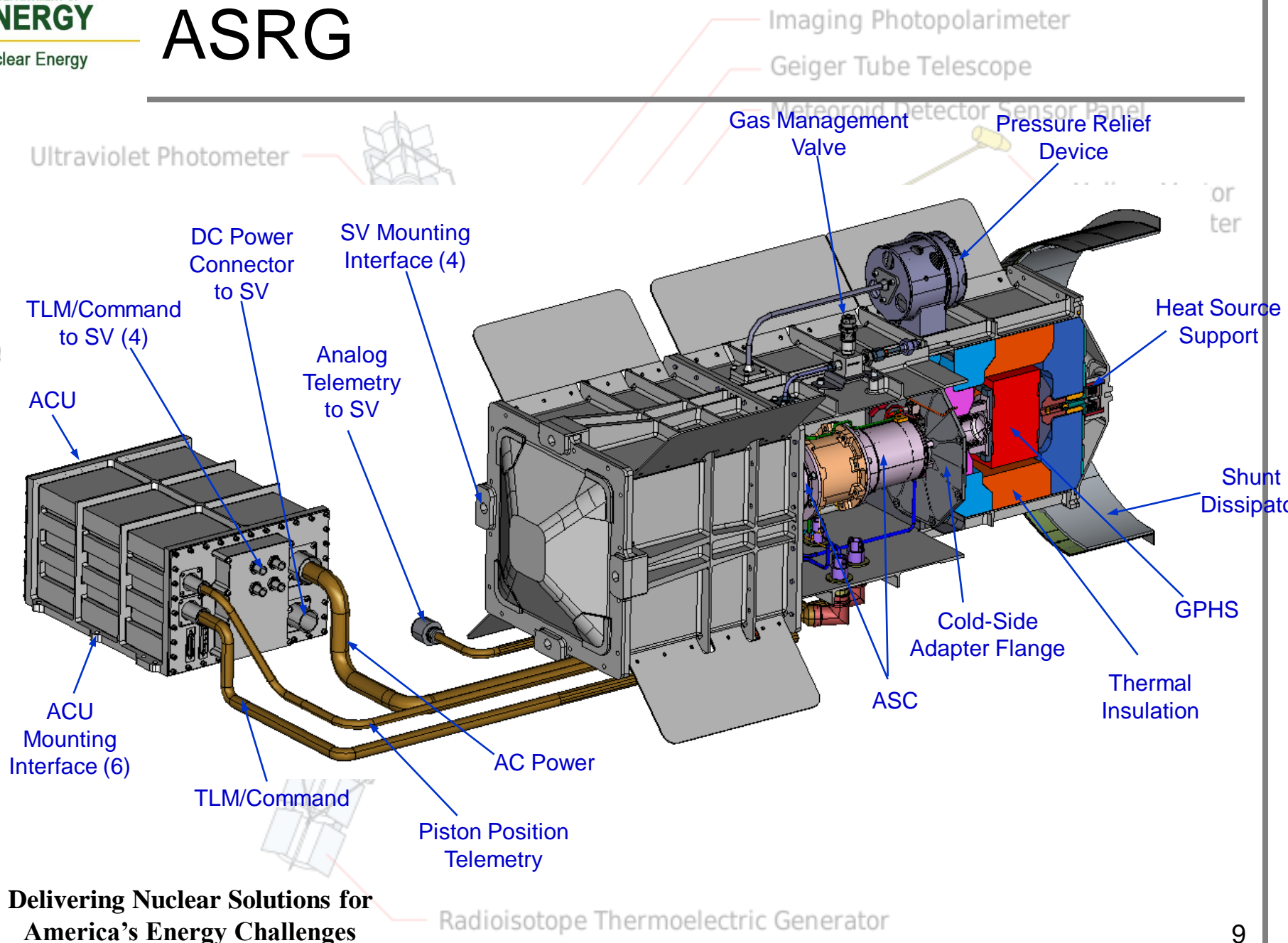


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Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator



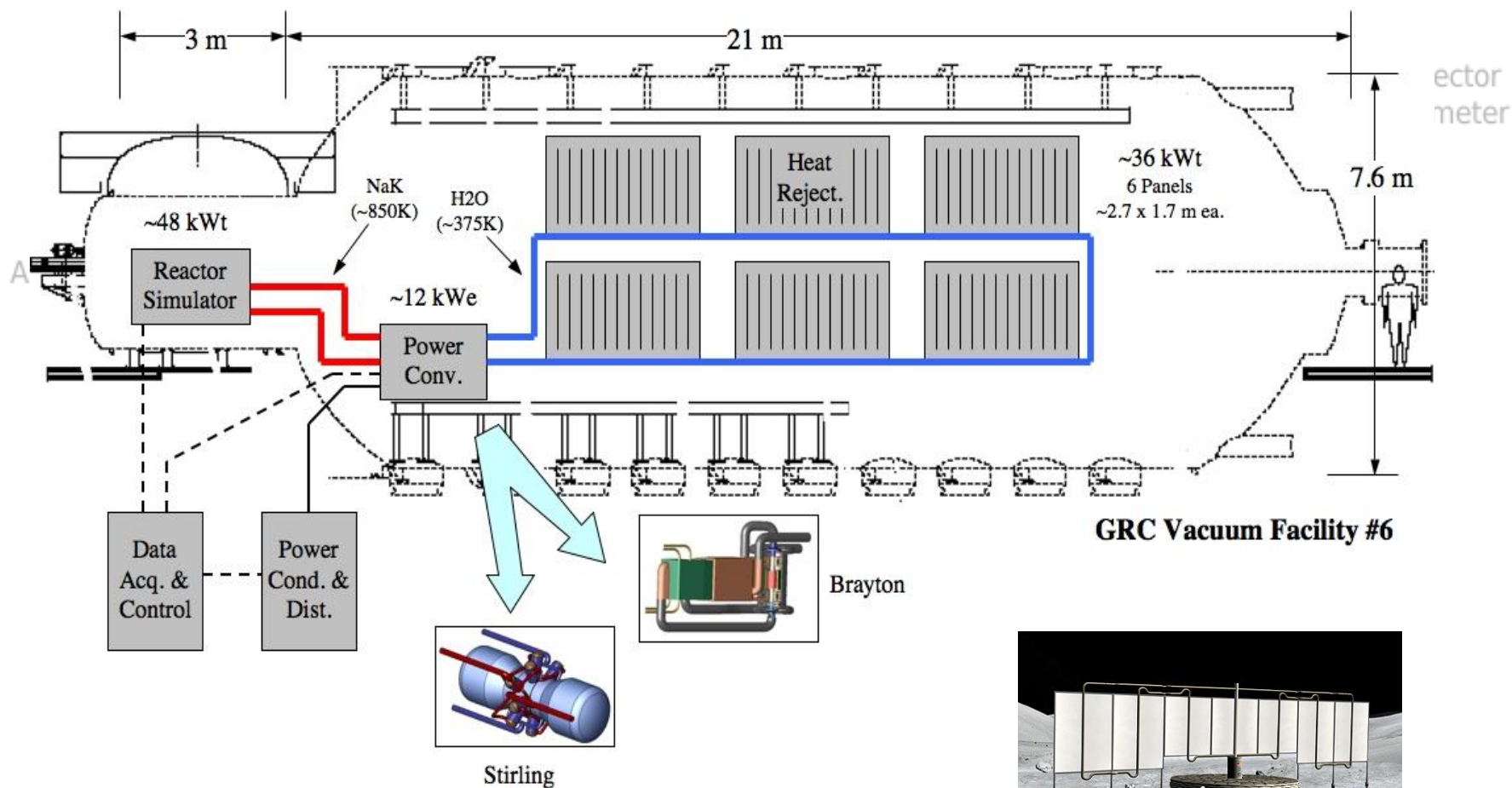
# ASRG



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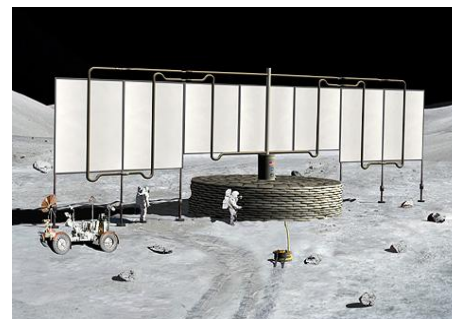
# Fission Surface Power System

for potential missions in 2030s



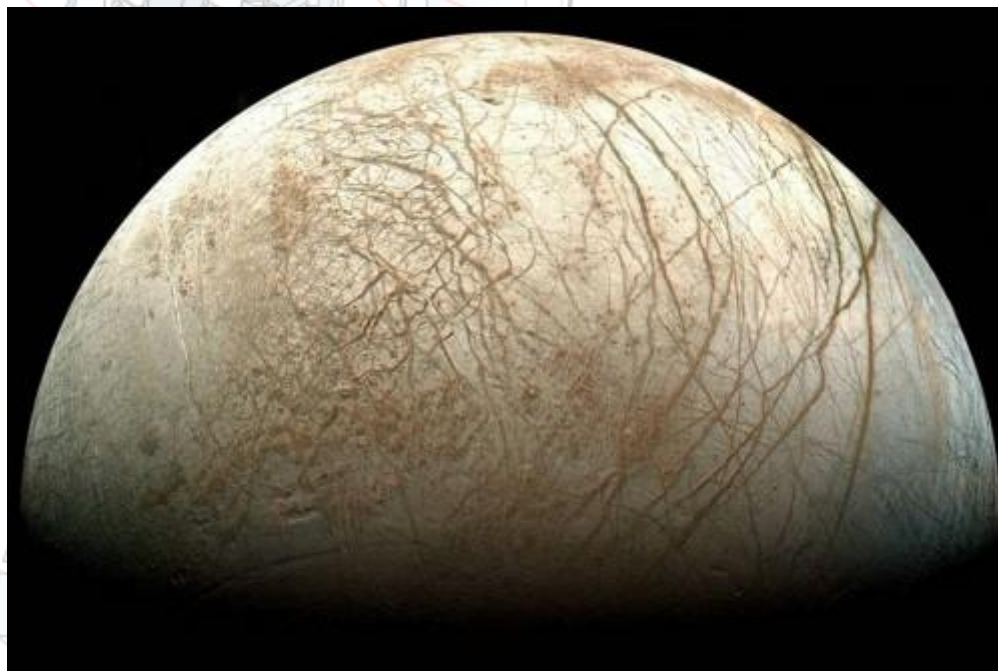
**Delivering Nuclear Solutions for  
America's Energy Challenges**

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator



# Future Missions & Applications

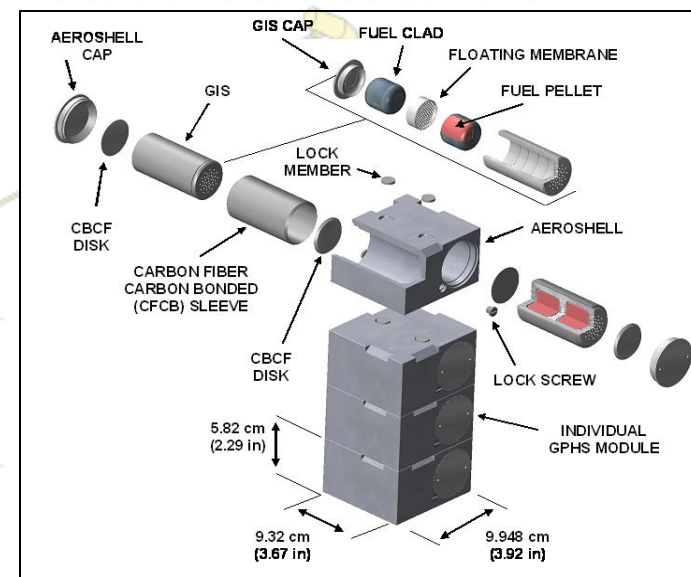
- NASA letter to Dr. Chu dated March 25, 2010 identifies 9 future missions
  - Chief among them is a major mission to Europa in the Jupiter system. Likely to be powered by an RPS system.
  - The goal of this major mission is to determine whether the Jupiter system harbors habitable worlds.



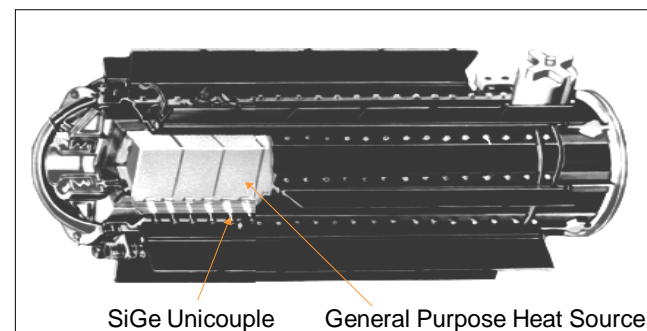


# Radioisotope Power Systems Key Components

- Pu-238 fuel (generates heat)
- Cladding (encases the fuel)
- Graphite heat source (protects fuel & cladding)
- Converter (converts heat to electricity)
  - Thermoelectrics
  - Stirling
- Radiator (rejects excess heat)

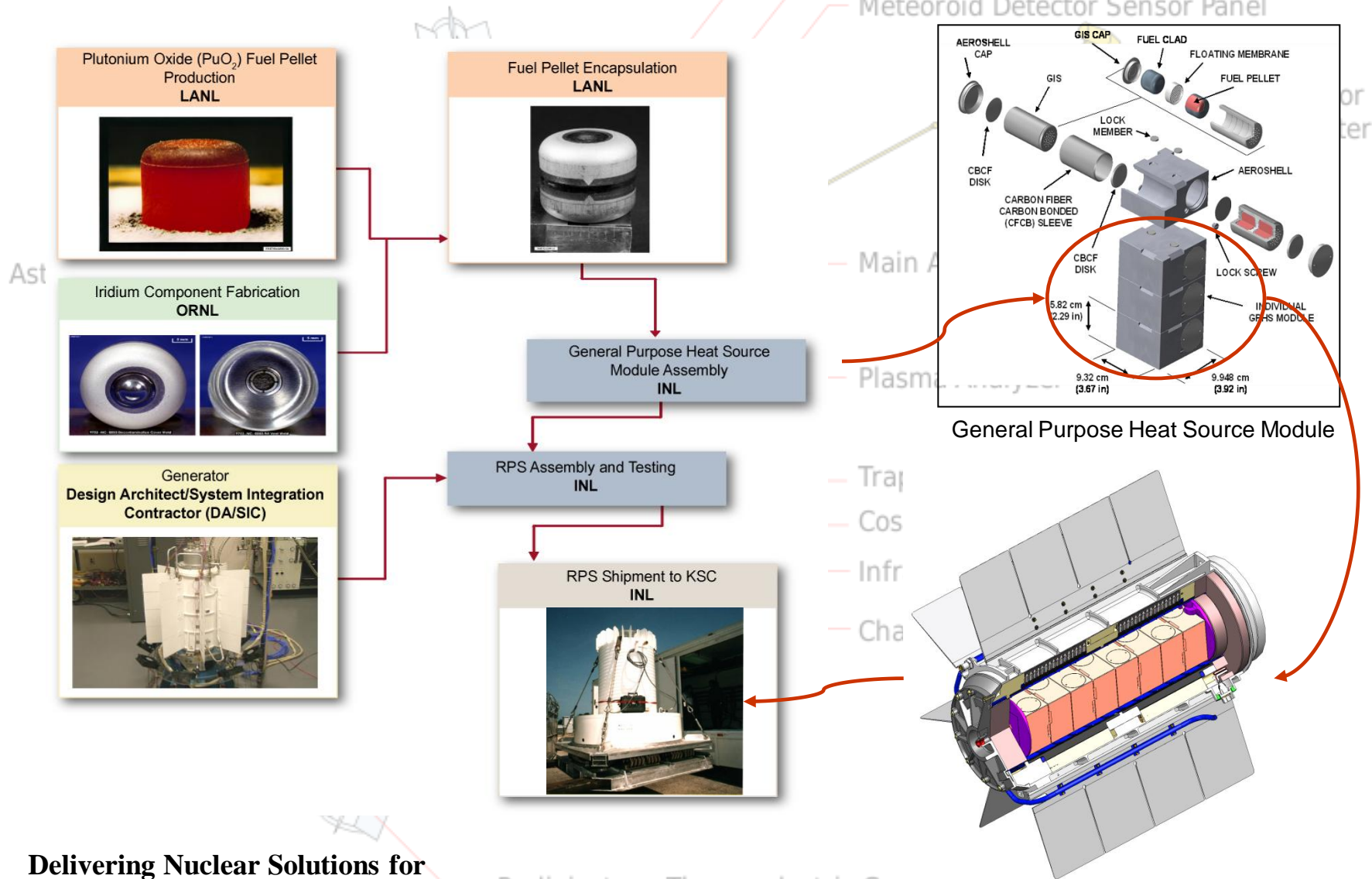


General Purpose Heat Source Module



Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator

# RPS Process Flow and Responsibilities



# Facilities



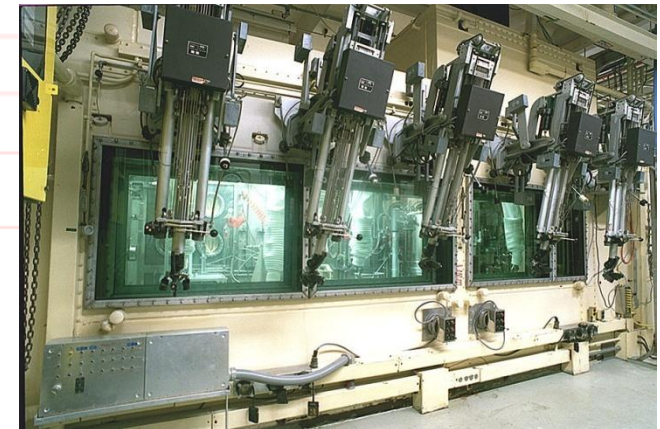
Imaging Photopolarimeter

Geiger Tube Telescope

Meteoroid Detector Sensor Panel



Lithium Vector  
Magnetometer



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America's Energy Challenges**

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator



# Success Factors

- Unique facilities
- Isotope supply
  - Pu-238 is the isotope of choice
- Systems integration contractor
- Exotic materials supply, e.g.
  - iridium clads,
  - fine weave pierced fabric,
  - carbon bonded carbon fiber.
- Skilled people
- Safety of each launch

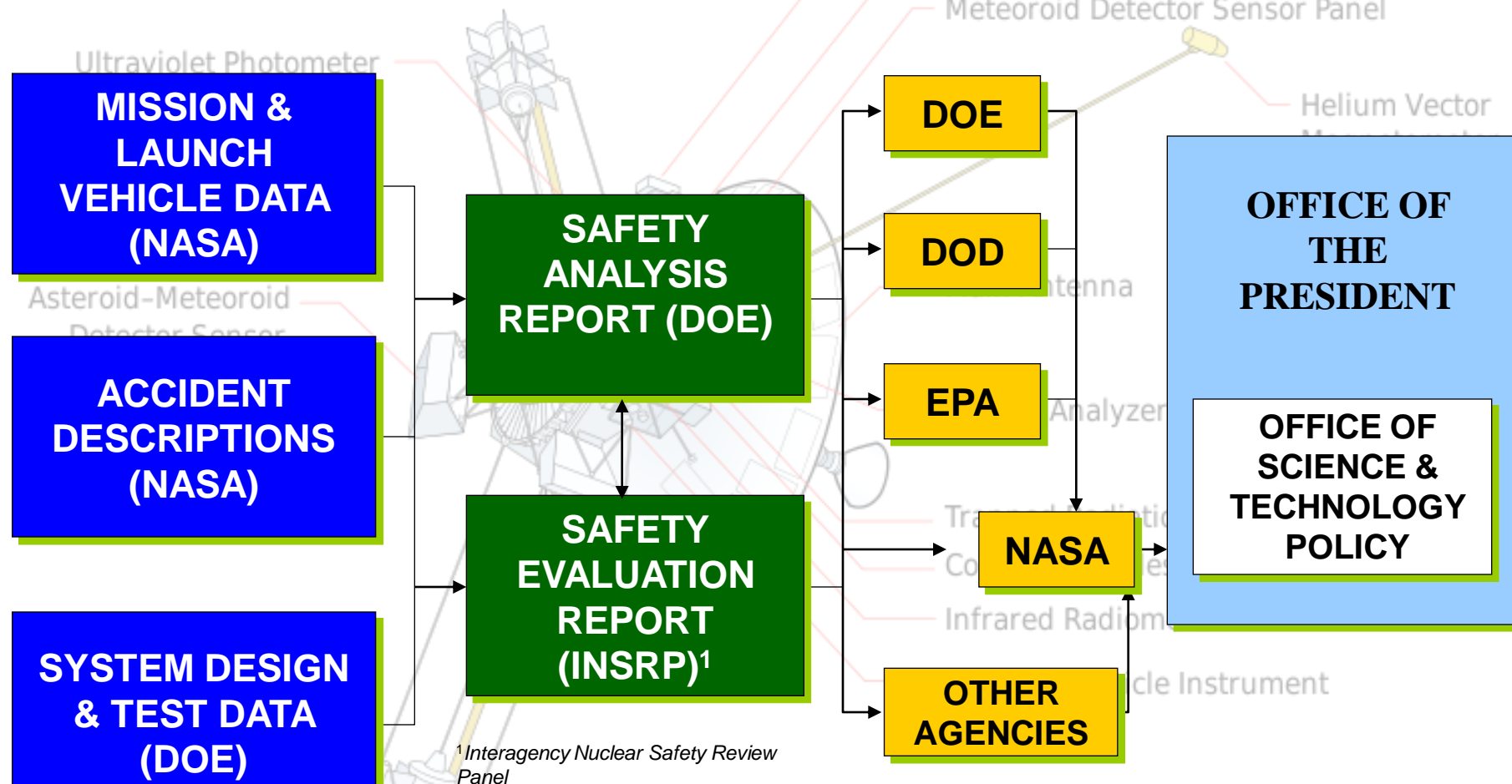
Imaging Photopolarimeter

Geiger Tube Telescope

Metallized Detector Sensor Head



# Nuclear Safety Review and Launch Approval Process



DOE prepares a nuclear risk assessment which will be used by the Office of President to make a decision to authorize a launch using nuclear materials.